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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

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General Commission Agents

Cor. Fort and Queen sts., Honolulu.

SOME OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Why Minister Willis Held Back a Petition From Citizens.

WALKER MISUNDERSTOOD THEM.

Minister Hatch Welcomed the Opportunity to Prove to the World that the Republic Could Take Care of Itself. Enemies of the Government Admit It.

The following correspondence passed between Secretary Gresham and Minister Willis regarding a petition for the retention of the United States Flagship Philadelphia at this port:

"A very remarkable despatch from Rear Admiral Walker, dated, 'At sea, August 17,' and reporting events at Honolulu, up to the date of his departure on the 12th, has been communicated to me by the secretary of the navy for my information. I enclose a copy for your perusal. The apprehensions of the admiral do not seem to have been shared by you sufficiently to warrant your reporting the petition for the retention of the Philadelphia, which was addressed to you, as well as the naval commander, and it is trusted that your reported concurrence in that officer's views will be found due to some misapprehension.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM."

Mr. Willis' reply to Mr. Gresham is dated at Honolulu, September 29, and reads as follows:

"On the 5th day of August I was informed by the admiral that he would leave with the Philadelphia on the 8th. He expressed some surprise at the change of plans of the Champion. In view of these facts he asked my opinion in regard to the retention of the Philadelphia. I replied that as the steamer Australia was due here August 11 at 8 a.m., which would probably bring correct advice as to the Charleston's movements, I saw no reason, if not in conflict with his orders (as to the nature of which I was not informed), why the Philadelphia should not wait until then. When the Australia arrived I immediately notified the admiral that no news warranting his further stay had been received. He left the next morning.

"The 'Petition of Citizens' referred to by the admiral, I did not receive until the day after our conversation. The conditions here for many months had been extremely orderly and peaceful. As stated by the petition itself, there was 'no reason to doubt the ability of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii to support and sustain itself and furnish full protection to the lives and property of all residents in its territory.'

"In this opinion even the enemies of the Government concurred. Furthermore, on the day after receiving the petition, Mr. Hatch, the minister of foreign affairs, expressed to me his regret that it had been sent, as those he represented welcomed the opportunity to prove to the world that they were able to take care of themselves.

"These I deemed sufficient reasons for not forwarding the petition.

ALBERT S. WILLIS."

MR. MAY'S \$1000 CHECK.

The Patriotic Spirit Which Prompted It is Appreciated.

President Dole has sent the following autograph reply to Mr. Tom May in acknowledgment of a check for \$1000 contributed by him to the Government toward defraying expenses incident to the insurrection:

HONOLULU, January 17, 1895.
MR. TOM MAY.

DEAR SIR: Pardon me so long a delay in acknowledging your note of January 14th, enclosing a check of \$1000 for the expenses of the Government incident to the insurrection. I take pleasure on behalf of the Government in accepting the gift, and desire to express my appreciation of the patriotic spirit which prompted it.

If there is any special use to which you would like to have this money appropriated, please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

The reply of Mr. May to the President's letter regarding the disposition of the funds mentioned is subjoined:

HONOLULU, January 23, 1895.
DEAR MR. DOLE: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., I have to say, as already indicated in my letter of the 14th inst., that there is no special use to which I wish the money applied, but leave its disposal entirely to your own judgment.

Yours very truly,

T. MAY.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

SENATOR LODGE ON HAWAII.

Wants to Know Why American Ships Were Withdrawn.

PRaise FOR ADMIRAL WALKER

The Present Government in Hawaii is the Best and Deserves to Succeed. Danger and Impolicy of the Cleveland Administration to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Lodge calling on Secretary Herbert to inform the senate why all ships of war have been withdrawn from the Hawaiian Islands, was laid before the senate and Mr. Lodge addressed the senate.

"At the beginning of the session," said he, "I introduced a resolution asking for the reports and correspondence of Admiral Walker in regard to Hawaii. My motive in so



UNITED STATES SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

doing was because I believed the opinions and observations of a distinguished and able naval officer who is necessarily outside of all politics would be of great value to us in understanding the condition of affairs and therein reaching a proper knowledge of our relations with those islands.

"Admiral Walker's papers were, as I had anticipated, most valuable on these points. They showed that to a disinterested observer actuated by no motive but the interests of the United States, it was perfectly clear that our true policy was the annexation of those islands.

"They confirmed in this way the view by the senate in their resolutions of last summer and which I believe are the views held by substantially all the American people except those concerned in the present administration.

THE REPUBLIC BEST.
"These papers also showed that the present Government in Hawaii was the best; that it had deserved to succeed; that the constitution had been peaceably established and that the only thing which prevented its general acceptance by the natives was the fear on their part of a counter or royalist revolution.

"All this was valuable information, but Admiral Walker's last letter brought out strongly a highly important point, which has thus far not been appreciated. It was known to us through the press that all our war ships had been withdrawn from Hawaii and that, although several were lying idle at Mare Island, none had been sent back to Honolulu.

"The letter of Admiral Walker, to which I have referred, discloses in a striking way the danger and impolicy of this course, and also proves that our government had been warned in regard to it by an officer entitled to speak on such a point with the authority of an expert.

"Admiral Walker says with great frankness that if the British men-of-war, as well as our own, had been withdrawn, it might have been a good thing—certainly it would have done no harm to the stability of government in the islands. But it appears that at the moment when it was known that our vessel was to be taken away, the British orders were changed and H. M. S. Champion, which has subsequently been replaced by the Hyacinth, was ordered to remain at Honolulu.

"It is not necessary to impute any improper motive to Great Britain or her representatives for this action, or even to suppose that it has been the intention of Great Britain to seize Hawaii; but it must not be forgotten that while our government hastens to recall a man like Mr. Stevens, who is earnest in the promotion of American interests, Great Britain takes pains to uphold her representative for his devotion to British interests."

GULICK MAKES A STATEMENT.

Claims to Have Abstained From Dabbling in Politics Since 1887.

ADMITS WRITING CONSTITUTION.

Had No Knowledge of Being Minister Under New Government.

THE OUTBREAK SURPRISED HIM.

Objection Made to Attorney Rees Acting as Counsel for Prisoners. Twelve Natives Arraigned on a Charge of Treason at Afternoon Session—"Roaring Ball" Biphame and William Widdfield Found Guilty—First Evening Session Held Last Night—Addresses of Judge-Advocate Kinney and Lawyer Neumann.

The morning session of the Military Commission was devoted entirely to the arguments of the counsel for the defense and the Judge-Advocate in the cases of Gulick, Seward, Richard and Walker.

The speech of Mr. Neumann though a strong one lacked the fire that characterized his defense of the young men who appeared at the opening session of the court martial. Captain Kinney spoke as one with authority whose every utterance was founded upon unquestionable, unsurmountable facts.

In his opening remarks Mr. Neumann stated that he would offer no testimony in behalf of the accused, but would present a statement made by Mr. Gulick. He stated that he would not consume much time, and referred to the wild talk of an evening journal favoring hurried action, and as he looked upon it an ill-advised hustling of the accused to their doom. Attention was first called to the indignation which had been expressed throughout the community when the fact that bombs were to be used by the rebels first came to notice. He held that dynamite was a legitimate weapon of warfare when legitimately used. It had been used to dislodge Wilcox and his men from the bungalows in the attempted overthrow of 1889, and the use of bombs in general warfare or time of siege was not considered a crime or inhuman.

The counsel believed the sentiment against this feature was born rather of timidity than anything else. He stated that the statement of Mr. Gulick contained a concise account of his connection with the affair, and that Mr. Gulick was not guilty of any crime within the jurisdiction of the Military Commission to bring him to account. "The evidence is insufficient to convict him of the crime for which he stands before you," Mr. Neumann held that Gulick had no more connection with the affair than he himself might be called upon as a lawyer to do, the fact that Gulick's name was included in the proposed Cabinet not being sufficient to bring him under the ban of a treasonable act. The counsel referred frequently to "General" Nowlin and the utter and complete imbecility of his plan of action. He hoped the men on trial had no hand in the rebellion; if they did it reflected upon their intelligence and sanity; it was the worst planned affair he had ever known. No sane white man would